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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1884.

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Communications from all parts of the Pacific will always be very acceptable.
Persons residing in any part of the United States can remit the amount of subscription dues for these papers by Postal Money Order.

BY AUTHORITY.



It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint
John H. Soper, Esq., Marshal of the Kingdom,
vice Hon. W. C. Parke, resigned.
Aliolani Hale, Sept. 30, 1884.

Foreign Office Notice.

It has pleased His Majesty to grant Letters
Patent of Dentation to
JOHN WILLIAM PFUGER.
Aliolani Hale, October 4, 1884.

The following persons have been appointed
members of the Tax Appeal Boards for the year
1884.

Tax Appeal Boards for Oahu.

HONOLULU—A. Herbert and J. W. Naukana
EWA AND WAIANAE—D. Malo and S. K. Kuhano
WAILUKU—J. F. Anderson and J. Kalakawaha
KOOLAUPUA—J. Kaluhi and J. M. Kauhikaua
KOOLAUPUA—F. A. Lloyd and J. W. P. Kamehale

Tax Appeal Boards for Maui.

LAHAINA—T. C. Forsyth and M. Makalua
WAILUKU—T. W. Everett and J. Haole
MAKAWAO—S. F. Chillingworth and J. Kalama
HANA—J. Grunwald and S. W. Kaul
MOLOKAI AND LANAI—C. H. Parker and A. Kuka-

Tax Appeal Boards for Hawaii.

HILO—J. H. Maby and J. W. Keomakani
PUNA—J. N. Kamoku and W. L. Haau
KAU—J. W. C. Jones and J. Kauhane
S. KONA—J. Kauhane and S. Kilo
N. KONA—H. H. Weeks and J. J. Halaupo
S. KONA—J. Stappelen and J. Z. Paaliki
N. KONA—J. W. Moanali and S. Hookano
HAKAFA—W. F. Sanford and W. F. Mio

Tax Appeal Boards for Kauai.

KOLOA—P. W. Kusano and Wm. Kahinu
LAIE—L. B. Hanaka and Wm. Low II
KAUAI—J. W. Kekahimoku and G. A. Spaulding
HANALEI—S. Kapalehua and E. Kaaloa
WAIMA—J. U. Onuma and Malama
NIIHAU—Kaka and S. Ekaula

JNO. M. KAPENA,
Minister of Finance.

Treasury Department, Sept. 15, 1884.
9 d80c w80c

She Caught On.

"Will you please pass the cat-soup?"
said the new order.
"Sir!" exclaimed the landlady, with
fire in her eye. "Do you mean to insult
me?"
"Excuse me, madam, I meant the
catch-up," and he pointed to the bottle.
"I catch on," said the lady, as she
passed it.

A Philadelphia man killed another
Philadelphia man the other day for giving
him advice. That is about what Phila-
delphia advice is worth.

A recent scientific theory is to the
effect that it is possible under certain
conditions to hear color. We are glad to
know this, because when we are walking
around at night when it is dark, and we
have new clothes on, it will be gratifying
to hear the green paint that has just been
put on our enslaver's front stoop.

THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1884.

THE "HAWAIIAN MONTHLY."

This magazine has reached its
tenth number, and has become an in-
stitution in the land. We hope that
the enterprise yields some kind of
pecuniary profit however moderate,
because it certainly deserves it, and
we desire to see the *Monthly* take a
permanent place in our periodical
literature, which cannot be expected
if the venture be a losing one. The
magazine has, by its merits, won its
way to a circulation, and some of
those who, when it was started,
thought there was no reason for its
existence, have since become con-
tributors to its pages. It forms a fit-
ting vehicle for the publication of
much matter that thoughtful men
are glad to contribute to it, but which
would be rather out of place in the
columns of a newspaper. It has been
conducted with ability and with
much painstaking, and the heavier
matter which gives it its chief value
has been ably mingled with light
literature of a much higher stamp
than is usually found in the pages of
a magazine whose sphere is so limited
as that of the *Hawaiian Monthly*
must necessarily be.

The number for October opens with
an article on "Red Sunsets" from a
French source, inserted as a parallel
to the paper by Rev. S. E. Bishop, and
as confirmatory in many points of
that gentleman's theory. As to
the origin of these sunset and
sunrise wonders Mr. Damin, the
author, whose papers there con-
densed, offers in substance the follow-
ing opinion:—"The origin of this
high-placed dust is next considered at
length, and the view that it came
from the Krakatoa eruption of Aug.
28th and 29th is fully accepted. The
terrible manifestations of plutonic
energy by which this eruption was
characterized are vividly portrayed,
but we have no space to follow them
in detail. One point of special im-
portance must, however, be men-
tioned. After describing the enor-
mous showers of mud, ashes, pumice,
etc., which descended upon land and
sea for hundreds of miles, and the
dense darkness by which it was ac-
companied, we are told that at Bata-
via the fall of these materials ceased
one day before the return of light.
This is an important circumstance,
for it indicates that a dense, persistent
atmospheric cloud had formed and was
maintaining itself in the upper air."

The following quotation from Mr.
Damin's own words is given as an
endorsement of the theory advanced
by Rev. Mr. Bishop. To our mind it
differs materially from the "Equa-
torial Smoke Screen" hypothesis of
that gentleman, which, though highly
ingenious, and covering closely the
known facts, yet wants some corrob-
oration from independent examples
of similar action before it can be said
to be wholly proven.

"It is certain that on the 28th of August
the volcano launched out a stream of ashes
and vapor of water partially condensed,
making a vertical hole in the air, passing
the atmosphere and forming a sort of pro-
tuberance, in which it united an accumula-
tion of a variety of materials. The larger
ones falling around the volcano, the re-
maining continued floating as clouds and
smoke, floating, gliding sideways, spreading
out in all directions like oil on water, form-
ing a superior cap, a stratus composed solely of
dust and vapor of water, a persisting stratus,
capable of diffusing the rays, of lengthening
the twilight, of coloring the solar light,
capable, in a word, of developing the opti-
cal phenomena we have sought to explain."

A large part of the magazine is
taken up with the continuation of the

story "Madeline," from the pen of
Sarah M. Wymon. When it is flus-
hed we will give our opinion of it.
"Growing Old" is the only poem in
the number, a sweet and gentle lay
whose few faults of construction may
be forgiven for the tender pathos that
pervades it from beginning to end.
The turn of thought which it em-
bodies may be gathered from the fol-
lowing stanza which we take from
the middle of it. The italics in the
verse are our:

"Never a feeling of envy nor sorrow
When the bright faces of children are seen;
Never a year from the young wouldst thou borrow,
Thou dost remember what lieth between:
Growing old willingly,
Thankful, serene."

The next paper is on the "Political
and Social Future of Hawaii," a
thoughtful expression of the average
white man's ideas about the subject.
On this we reserve our comment; it
was at least a whole article to it-
self. It comes from the pen of the
Rev. Sereno Bishop. Dr. Hyde gives
a further contribution to the study of
the native language. It contains
much matter of interest, but being
only made up of "random notes," as
the author calls them, is not very
systematic. We note one remark on
the English language which we do
not agree with. Dr. Hyde says "The
usual rule in Hawaiian, as in Eng-
lish, is to accent the penult of
words, the last syllable but one." This
is the rule in some languages of the
Latin group, Spanish and Italian
especially, but certainly not in Eng-
lish as spoken by Englishmen. We
hear learned counsel here pronounc-
ing testimony with a long
"o" and the accent on the penult.
That may be good for the latitude
and longitude of Boston or some
other seat of American learning and
neophony, but it would not pass in
the English House of Commons, and
is essentially un-English. For a
generation past, at least, the tendency
of English speech has been to do
away with the ponderous and sing-
song pronunciation which the in-
fluxion of what we may call the
Italian rule on English words gives
rise to. All the best English speakers
bring the one accent of the word as
far back as possible, taking the first
syllable for it by preference. As
compensation for this digressive
criticism we reproduce the following
sensible remarks from Dr. Hyde's
article, which we commend to the at-
tention of all who have pretensions to
be native scholars:

"The Hawaiians have their own
ideas of literary style and finish and
the attempt ought to be to save from
oblivion what they would regard as
masterpieces. Though they had no
way of recording and so preserving
the knowledge of the past, they had
the rhetoricians and their orators;
for among them, as in other nations,
there is great difference in natural
qualifications; some have a genius
for language, an inborn tastefulness,
so that the choice of fit expressions
and the utterance of agreeable senti-
ments is easy for them, requiring no
laborious effort either for prepara-
tion or for delivery. To know the
Hawaiian language only from the
school books or the religious treatises
that have been printed and published
for their benefit, is like such knowl-
edge of English as one might get, if
confined to studying Wilson's
primers and reading books."

TRUTH OR FALSEHOOD?

In Tuesday's *Morning Guide*, is
an article with the catch heading
"Another Lie Nailed." As the article
itself is about something that had
been said in the *Advertiser*, it is to
be supposed that the writer of it
thinks—or wishes others to think—
that he has fastened a charge of un-
truth on this journal. In point of
fact, however, he does not even ven-

ture to contradict the statements we
made in the article in question,
which is that headed "The Lytest
Invention," in our issue of Mon-
day last. In it we accused cer-
tain newspapers and private indi-
viduals of circulating a false rumor
that Chinese had been admitted into
the Kingdom in evasion of the Regu-
lations of 25th March. The *Morning
Guide* itself was one of the papers
alluded to, but its editor discreetly
omits all reference to this the main
purpose of the article. Neither has
he had the manliness to avow that the
statement he made about the Chinese
being improperly admitted into the
country is not true. We challenged
Mr. P. C. Jones, Jr., with being the
author of the mis statement; but
that gentleman, through the medium
of the interviewer from the *Morning
Guide* office, instead of acknowledg-
ing or disowning, runs off into a side
issue, and, carried away by his im-
agination, accuses the *Advertiser*
of indulging in a "cunningly-devised
scheme to injure the firm of C. Brewer
& Co. by phreng in an altogether
false light a written application for
the firm to be allowed to bring in two
hundred Chinese by the bark *Ceylon*."
Now we beg to say that, in the article
alluded to, we did not place Messrs.
Brewer & Co.'s application in any
light whatever—false or fair. We
merely mentioned it incidentally, and
left the task of guessing at the objects
of the firm in making the application
to others more skilled in reading mo-
tives after the Honolulu fashion than
we profess to be. By what possible
twisting of words and sense a dispo-
sition to "injure Messrs. C. Brewer &
Co." can be discerned in what we
said, we are quite at a loss to know.
The only inference to be drawn from
the article is that there was a certain
amount of pique on the part of Messrs.
Brewer & Co. engendered by the re-
fusal to allow them to bring in these
200 Chinamen, and that this had led
them to make hasty statements,
which after sundry repetitions had
grown into the positive accusation
made by the *Guide* and echoed by the
Bulletin, that the Government was
in the habit of winking at the evasion
of the Regulations. This has not
been denied even, any more than our
assertion that no Chinaman had been
admitted into the Kingdom otherwise
than in accordance with the Regula-
tions, has been disproven or even con-
tradicted.

What, then, is the meaning of the
sensational heading adopted for the
article in the *Morning Guide*? Where
did what is the "lie" that has been
nailed? Mr. P. C. Jones, Jr., is re-
ported to have said that "the *ADVERTISER*'s
statement was one of those half-
truths, half lies which are worse
than outright lies." This refers not
to the subject of the *ADVERTISER*'s
article, but to the incidental state-
ment made in it that Messrs. C.
Brewer & Co. wrote to the Govern-
ment asking leave to bring 200
Chinese immigrants in the *Ceylon*.
Mr. Jones goes on to make his state-
ment about the letter, which exactly
coincides with ours, as the following
extracts from the two articles show:—
The *ADVERTISER* said that the firm
of C. Brewer & Co. "recently applied
to have the Regulations controlling
Chinese immigration relaxed for their
personal benefit." Mr. Jones tells
the *Morning Guide* interviewer of "a
written application for the firm to be
allowed to bring in two hundred
Chinese by the bark *Ceylon*."

If the *ADVERTISER*'s statement is
a "half truth, half lie" then so must
the other be, for they are both alike.
Mr. Jones goes on to say that the let-
ter was "called for by Mr. Gulick." That
fact makes no difference, it was of
the contents of the letter and not
of how it came to be written that we
spoke. And the further fact men-
tioned by Mr. Jones that the letter

was "in furtherance of the petition
of planters who needed labor" also
makes no difference. Does he wish
us to understand that it was solely for
the benefit of the "planters" that the
letter was written? Is it the words
"for their personal benefit" that Mr.
Jones insinuates form a "half truth,
half lie?" If Messrs. C. Brewer &
Co. could have got leave to bring 200
more Chinese in the *Ceylon* than the
regulations allow there would have
been a profit to them in the trans-
action—a very good one, we should
fancy. Surely they are not ashamed
to make a profit. It cannot be possi-
ble that being accused of having an
eye to business can "injure the firm
of C. Brewer & Co."—that attributing
to them a desire to make a profit is
putting them and their "written ap-
plication" in a "false light." But if
it be not this we are quite at a loss to
make out what it is that we have
done to "injure the firm of C. Brewer
& Co." We should very much like to
have an explanation. We have
taken a great deal of pains to find out
wherein we have been lying or half-
lying, and have entirely failed in the
search. Will not Mr. Jones explain?
He says he was once badly treated
by the *ADVERTISER*. We do not
know what or when he alludes to, and
suppose it must have been under
some former management, whose
sins it is not fair to visit on our head.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

On the authority of Mr. Lloyd, the
Road Supervisor for all districts of
this island except Kona, we have to
say that a statement made in last
week's *Gazette* about delay in the pay-
ment of road men is an untruth from
beginning to end. If the concoction
of such stories with the view of in-
juring Ministers harmed nobody
more than it does them there would
not be much need to resent it. Peo-
ple have become so used to this sort
of tactics and have seen so many flat
contradictions of statements put for-
ward by the *Gazette* and other jour-
nals with that object that they take
what they read for pretty much what
it is actually worth, unless they see
it properly confirmed. But an ef-
ficient and popular subordinate of-
ficer is involved in the scandal which
this false story is intended to raise,
and the conduct of a journalist who
will for partizan purposes give pub-
licity to such a statement without
searching into the truth cannot be
characterized in terms too strong.

MR. NESFIELD.

Mr. D. W. C. Nesfield, who was for
some months the popular editor of
our contemporary, the *Daily Hawaiian*,
and has for some weeks been a
member of the *Advertiser*'s staff,
left by the Alameda last week for
a trip to the Coast to recruit his
health. His many friends in Honolu-
lu wish him a pleasant voyage and a
day's restoration to health.

THE *Hawaiian*, on Monday last, in
an editorial discussing the operation
of the law to regulate the erection of
buildings within certain limits in
Honolulu, describes the boundary line
as "the water front, a line run-
ning thence eighty feet easterly from
the building lying on the Ewa side of
Nuuanu street," etc.

The Ewa side of Nuuanu street is
the westerly side, and as the street is
but forty-seven feet wide, it will be
seen that the line described in the
Hawaiian would shave off on Nuuanu
street thirty-five feet of the Water
kiki or east side. By reference to the
law as it stands, the *Hawaiian* will
find that it reads "eighty feet west-
erly," etc., which makes a decided
difference.